

ENGLISH

Installation manual with technical data

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General use and maintenance manual

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6.0 Safety precautions

Before using a fireplace, ensure that the installation complies with laws and regulations.

Any modifications to the product or its installation performed by the distributor, installer or consumer may result in the product and safety features do not function as intended. The same applies to the installation of accessories or optional extras not supplied by us. This may also be the case if parts that are essential to the functioning and safety of the fireplace have been disassembled or removed.

In all these cases, the manufacturer is not responsible or liable for the product and the warranty shall become null and void.

6.1 Fire preventive measures

Any use of a fireplace may represent some danger. Therefore, respect the following instructions:

- Ensure that furniture and other flammable materials do not get too close to the fireplace.
- Let the fire die. Never put it out with water.
- The fireplace gets warm when used and may cause burns if touched.
- Only remove the ashes when the fireplace is cold. Ash may contain embers and should therefore be kept in a noncombustible container.
- Ash must be properly disposed of outdoors, or emptied where it does not entail a fire hazard.

6.2 Air supply

Warning! Please ensure that there is adequate air supply from the outdoors to the room in which the fireplace is to be installed.

An inadequate air supply could cause smoke gas to escape into the room. This is very dangerous! Symptoms of this include smoky smell, drowsiness, nausea and feeling ill.

Ensure that air vents in the room where the fireplace is located are not blocked.

Avoid using mechanical fan vents in a room with a fireplace. This may cause negative pressure and draw poisonous gasses into the room.

Certain products are designed to be able to feed outdoor air directly to the fireplace. This ensures that the fireplace receives combustion air when the fireplace's door is closed, independently of the property's ventilation system. (See installation manual for each product).

On all our products there is a label indicating the serial number and year. Write this number in the place indicated in the installation instructions.

Always quote this serial number when contacting your retailer or Jøtul.

Product: Jøtul Room heater fired by solid fuel				
Standard				
Minimum distance to adjacent combustible materials:				
Minimum distance to adjacent noncombustible materials:				
Emission of CO in combustion products:				
Flue gas temperature:				
Nominal heat output:				
Efficiency:				
Operation range:				
Fuel type:				
Operational type:				
The appliance can be used in a shared flue:				
Country	Classification	Certificate/standard	Approved by	
Norway	Klasse II			
Sweden	osc	SP	SP Sveriges Provnings- och Forskningsinstitut AB	
EUR	Intermittent	EN	SP Sweden National Testing and Research Institute	
Follow user's instructions. Use only recommended fuels. Montage- und Bedienungsanleitung beachten. Verwenden Sie nur empfohlenen Brennstoffen. Respectez les consignes d'utilisation. Utilisez uniquement les combustibles recommandés.				
Serial no. Y-xxxx, Year, 200x				
Manufacturer: Jøtul AS POB 5442 N-1502 Fredrikstad Norway				221546

Serial no.

7.0 Choice of fuel

Always use the specified fuel. (Fuel type is described in «2.0 Technical data» in the installation manual for each product). This will give you optimal results. Use of other fuels may damage to the product.

7.1 Jøtul's definition of quality firewood

By good quality firewood we mean logs of, for example, birch, beech and oak.

Good quality wood should be dried so that the water content is approx. 20%.

To achieve this the wood should be chopped at the latest in late winter or early spring. It should be cut and stacked so that air circulates around it. The stacks must be protected so as to avoid absorbing excessive rainwater. The logs should be taken indoors in autumn for use during the winter season.

The amount of energy obtainable from 1 kg of wood varies very little. On the other hand the specific weight of the different kinds of wood varies considerably. As an example, a certain volume of fir will provide less kWh than the same volume of oak, which has a higher specific weight.

The amount of energy produced by 1 kg quality wood is about 3,8 kWh. 1 kg of completely dry wood (0% moisture) produces approximately 5 kWh, while wood with a moisture level of 60% produces only around 1,5 kWh/kg.

Consequences of using damp wood may include:

- Appearance of soot/tar on the glass, in the fireplace and in the chimney.
- Fireplace will give less heat.
- Risk of chimney fire as a consequence of accumulation of soot in the fireplace, flue pipe and chimney.
- The wood is difficult to light and the fire can die.

Be especially careful never to lay a fire using any of the following materials:

- Household waste, plastic bags, etc.
- Painted or impregnated wood (highly toxic).
- Chipboard or laminated boards.
- Driftwood (seawater).

This may harm the product and pollute the atmosphere.

N.B. Never use combustible liquids such as petrol, kerosene, alcohol or similar to start the fire. This may cause harm to both yourself and the product.

7.2 Jøtul's definition of quality coal

By good quality coal we mean mineral coal according to the specifications in EN 13240, table B.2. (Briquetted fuel for closed appliances.) For example use: Phurnacite.

7.3 Fuel size and amount

Jøtul's products are developed to have excellent combustion.

An important factor for good combustion is that the fuel is the correct size. The size and amount of fuel should be as described in «2.0 Technical data» in the installation manual for each product.

7.4 Intermittent/continuous combustion

Intermittent combustion

Most of Jøtul's products are designed for intermittent combustion. (See installation manual «2.0 Technical data» for each product).

Intermittent combustion in this context means normal use of the fireplace, i.e. fuel is added as soon as the fuel has burnt down to a suitable amount of embers.

Continuous combustion

Some products are suitable for continuous combustion. (See installation manual «2.0 Technical data» for each product). Continuous combustion in this context means that a fireplace can burn overnight without having to relight the fire.

8.0 Use

Burn plates

Jøtul products have two kinds of burn plates:

- Cast iron
- Vermiculite (yellow)

NB! Take care not to be too heavy-handed when putting fuel into the fireplace as the vermiculite plates can become damaged.

Air vents

In general a product has two vents: the air vent and the ignition vent.

The air vent controls combustion air and the ignition vent feeds air directly to the fire during the ignition phase.

8.1 Initial lighting

- Light the fire as described under «8.2/8.3 Daily use».
- Maintain the fire for a couple of hours and ventilate any smoke and smell from the product.
- Repeat this a couple of times.

Note! Odours when using the fireplace for the first time

Painted products: The fireplace may emit an irritating gas when used for the first time, and it may smell a little. The gas is not toxic, but the room should be thoroughly ventilated. Let the fire burn with a high draught until all traces of the gas have disappeared and no smoke or smells can be detected.

Enamelled products: Condensation may form on the surface of the fireplace the first few times it is used. This must be wiped off to prevent permanent stains forming when the surface heats up.

8.2 Daily use – burning wood

Initial lighting

1. Open the vent(s) completely.
2. Place two medium sized logs in the fireplace, one on each side of the base.
3. Crumple some newspaper (or birch bark) between these and add some kindling wood in a criss-cross pattern, and place a medium sized log on top and light the newspaper. Gradually increase the size of the fire.
4. For products without ignition vents the door can be left slightly open until the wood catches fire. Close the door and ignition vent (if available) when the firewood has ignited and the fire is burning well. **(Use a glove, for example, when the handle is warm.)**
5. Then regulate the rate of combustion to the desired level of heating by adjusting the air vent.

Nominal heat output is obtained by opening the air vent a certain amount. (See installation manual «2.0 Technical data».)

Adding firewood

1. Each load should burn down to embers before new firewood is added.
2. Open the door slightly and allow the negative pressure to level out prior to opening the door completely.
3. Add the wood and make sure that the air vent is fully open for a few minutes until the wood has caught fire.
4. Close the air vent once the wood has properly ignited and is burning well.

8.3 Daily use – burning coal in briquettes

If the product is approved for burning coal in briquette form (see «2.0 Technical data» in the installation manual), the product must have air through the fire grate.

Initial lighting

1. Open the vents completely.
2. Place two medium sized logs in the fireplace, one on each side of the base.
3. Crumple some newspaper (or birch bark) between these and add some kindling wood in a criss-cross pattern on top.
4. Add coal on the top, and light the newspaper.
5. Leave the door slightly open until the kindling wood catch fire.
6. Close the door once the fire is stable and slowly reduce the air vent opening to reduce the burn rate. **(Use a glove, for example, when the handle is warm.)**
7. When the logs have burned down to embers, the coal is to be added.
8. Then regulate the rate of combustion to the desired level of heating by adjusting the ash door air vent.

Adding coal

When more fuel is needed, remember to rake the existing embers to ensure ash is deposited into the ash pan.

1. Add more coal, but do not fill above the edge of the ash retainer.
2. Open the ash door vent to allow the fire to achieve the required temperature.
3. Once this is achieved, regulate the air vents as before.

Thermometer

When burning coal we recommend the use of a oven thermometer. The thermometer is available from all well equipped dealers and shall be placed on the top of the fireplace.

Persistent overheating of the fireplace (temperatures of **280°C** or more) will hasten the need for replacement parts that are excluded from the warranty.

8.4 Danger of overheating

The fireplace must never be used in a manner that causes overheating

Overheating occurs when there is too much fuel and/or air so that too much heat is developed. A sure sign of overheating is when parts of the fireplace glow red. In which case, immediately reduce the air vent opening.

Upon suspicion of excessive/poor draught in the chimney, seek professional help. (See also «3.0 Installation» (Chimney and flue pipe) in the installation manual for information.)

In case of chimney fire:

- Close all hatches and vents.
- Keep the firebox door closed.
- Check the loft and cellar for smoke.
- Call the fire service.
- Before use after a fire an expert must check the fireplace and the chimney in order to ensure that it is fully functional.

8.5 From winter to spring

During a transitional period with sudden fluctuations in temperature, or under difficult wind conditions, disturbances in the chimney draught may occur so that the smoke gasses are not drawn out.

One should then use smaller logs and have a larger opening in the air vents so that the wood burns better and faster. This gives a higher flue gas temperature and the draft in the chimney is maintained.

To prevent too much ash from accumulating remove it more often than usual. See «9.2 Ash removal».

9.0 Maintenance

9.1 Cleaning the glass

The product is equipped with an air wash for the glass. Air is sucked in through the air vent on the top of the product and down along the inside of the glass.

However, some soot will always stick to the glass, but the quantity will depend on the local draught conditions and adjustment of the air vent. Most of the soot layer will normally be burned off when the air vent is opened all the way and a fire is burning briskly in the fireplace.

Good advice! For normal cleaning, moisten a paper towel with warm water and add some ash from the burn chamber. Rub it over the glass and then clean the glass with clean water. Dry well. If it is necessary to clean the glass more thoroughly we recommend using a glass cleaner (*follow the instructions on the bottle*).

9.2 Ash removal

If the fireplace has an ash pan

- Shake or scrape the ash down into the ash pan.
- Carefully lift the ash pan out and empty it into a non-combustible container.
- Make sure the ash house is completely empty before replacing the ash pan.

If the fireplace does not have an ash pan

- Use a scoop or similar to remove the ash through the door.
- Always leave some ash as a protective layer on the bottom of the fireplace.

Important! Only remove ash when the fireplace is cold.

9.3 Cleaning and soot removal

Soot deposits may build up on the internal surfaces of the fireplace during use. Soot is a good insulator and will therefore reduce the fireplace's heat output. If soot deposits accumulate when using the product, they can be easily removed by using a soot remover.

In order to prevent a water and tar layer from forming in the fireplace you should regularly allow the fire to burn hot in order to remove the layer. An annual internal cleaning is necessary to get the best heating effect from the product. It is a good idea to do this in connection with the sweeping of the chimney and flue pipes.

9.4 Sweeping of flue pipes to the chimney

On certain free-standing fireplaces the top plate can be lifted off and the pipe swept through the top.

Otherwise, flue pipes must be swept through the flue pipe sweeping hatch or through the product's door opening. Normally, the baffle must be removed. (See separate section «4.0 Service» in the product's installation manual.)

9.5 Inspection of the fireplace

Jøtul recommends that you personally inspect your fireplace carefully after sweeping/cleaning. Check all visible surfaces for cracks. Also check that all joints are sealed and that the gaskets are in the correct position. Any gaskets showing signs of wear or deformation must be replaced.

Thoroughly clean the gasket grooves, apply ceramic glue (available from your local Jøtul dealer), and press the gasket well into place. The joint will dry quickly.

9.6 Exterior maintenance

Painted products may change colour after several years usage. The surface should be cleaned and brushed free of any loose particles before new paint is applied.

Enamelled products must only be cleaned with a clean, dry cloth. Do not use water and soap. Any stains can be removed with a cleaning fluid (*oven cleaner etc.*).

10.0 Operational problems - troubleshooting

Poor draught

- Check the length of the chimney and that it complies with national laws and regulations. (See also «**2.0 Technical data**» and «**3.0 Installation**» (**Chimney and flue pipe**) in the installation manual for information.)
- Make sure that the minimum cross section on the chimney is according to «**2.0 Technical data**» in the installation manual.
- Make sure that there is not anything preventing the smoke gasses from escaping: branches, trees, etc.
- Upon suspicion of excessive/poor draught in the chimney, seek professional help for measurement and adjustment.

The fire extinguishes after a while

- Make sure that the firewood is sufficiently dry.
- Find out whether there is negative pressure in the house, close mechanical fans and open a window close to the fireplace.
- Check that the air vent is open.
- Check that the flue outlet is not clogged by soot.

Unusual amount of soot accumulates on the glass

Some soot will always stick to the glass, but the quantity depends on:

- Moisture in the fuel.
- The local draught conditions.
- Air vent opening.

Most of the soot will normally burn off when the air vent is opened all the way and a fire is burning briskly in the fireplace. (See «**9.1 Cleaning the glass - good advice**».)